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WEEKLY4

To Contributors and Correspondents: We statell letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be ac-companied by a responsible name. We will not return rejected communications. dereimen copies sent free of \_harge. On mail-books are kept by pos. These, and not by individual names.

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#### WEDNESDAY, : : SEPT. 12, 1877

A NOBLE ACT.

Colonel James T. Leath deserves and will receive the thanks of every friend of education for his liberal and generous offer to the school board. He voluntarily proposed to the school board to reduce his salary one thousand dollars, or more if necessary, to relieve the public schools from present financial difficulties. The salary of Colonel Leath has already been fixed, and his offer to donate one thousand dollars to the cause of education, which he has so deeply at heart, should endear him to every parent and child in the city. It is to be regretted that financial difficulties interfere with the prosperity of the public schools. But for this impediment our schools would enter upon an unprecedented career of prosperity. The members of the school board are laboriously struggling with difficulties and embarrassments that seem almost insurmountable. The board has never had so efficient a secretary and treasurer as Captain W. R. M'Clune. The corps of teachers is composed of the best educators of the Union, and Colonel Leath, the superintendent, is qualified, by his learning, his experience, his devotion to the cause of education, his high moral worth in private life, and his uprightness in every way, for the position he has so long and laboriously filled. It is hoped that the school board will bridge over their present troubles and that the city schools will open on the first Monday in October under more favorable circumstances than is indicated at present.

THE ROBBERS OF SOUTH CARC-LINA. There is no escape for the South Carolina thieves. One of their number now living in New Jersey, Ex-State-Treasurer Niles G. Parker, has made a confession, in which he makes startling charges implicating them all, including Ex-Governors Scott, Mores and Chamberlain, United States Senator Patterson, Financial-Agent Kingston, and many Mukhtar Pasha, who has made so enviable a others, members of the ring. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says that Parker even frankly acknowledges his own iron and rags. He had but few friends, says guilt, since it appears by his statement that most of the stolen moneys were paid out | mate, was a gentleman who now resides in by him in his official capacity. He is now Montmorency, and from whom was gathered under indictment. He professes sorrow the man's history. About 1860, when Bayard for his crimes, and his readiness to go Taylor and a party were traveling in Turkey to South Carolina for trial. His statement, if and the holy land, they had a military escort substantiated, will confirm the formal charges | which Mukhtar Pasha commanded. One against Patterson, and doubtless lead to Sabbath the travelers were threatened with a indictment of Chamberlain. They are | raid from a horde of infidel Turks, who felt corroborated by a voluminous array of figures, outraged at the christian service which Baydates, circumstances, etc., in which the con- and Taylor and his friends had conducted nection of Governor Chamberlain with the during the morning. They were in great fraudulent issue of bonds seems to be made | personal danger, the more that all their bodyclear. Parker's motive for making the con- guard save Muhktur Pasha deserted. He was be made the scapegoat for the crimes of his clothes belonging to Mr. Taylor, and allies. Thus, one by one they fall—the rob- thus disguised, piloted his new-found friends bers who oppressed with the military power to a place of safety. The distinguished of the United States the people whom they traveler was much taken with the intrepid taxed to steal from and whom they daily tra- and cool-headed Turk, and offered to pay duced in order to insure themselves the his way to America, where he had long to light, and the world is learning that instead of a war by the whites of the south | Federal army during the war; afterwards the lying apology of the band of knaves who is serving on his staff. Having served the governed at the south for a series of oppressions unperalleled in the history of government under which the robberies were perpe- | via Washington, stopping there at the Na-

trated which Parker now confesses. THE JETTIES Are at last admitted by the government to provement of the mouth of the Mississippi to believe it, however, unless it is indorsed by whose allia river, but "provided that the appropriation | Mukhtar himself. If the Russians will give shall not be available whenever and so long him time, we hope he will speak out and reas there shall be an open channel of eighteen lieve our suspense. As for Crawford Pasha, feet of water at mean tide to and from the after what the Knoxville Tribune says, we sea at the South pass." Captain Brown, the | would not believe him on oath. engineer in charge, has reported to the secretary of war that a survey has been made, showing a channel two hundred and fifty feet wide and eighteen feet deep, and the secre- shaky. Notwithstanding Diaz has put on passes will therefore be withdrawn. This is troops, to take the place of the local soldiery, view of the official opposition he had to en- toward the United States, and would if he counter before he could get his plans adopt- could, and will if he can, repudiate his oblied. Now let us have the proposed river con- gations. Evidencing this fact, the state de- her cotton does not go that way. The north ventions at St. Paul and St. Louis, and de-partment is in receipt of a letter from Minis-termine on a definite plan of river in the Foster in which it is stated that Diaz in cause the existing one is sufficient to do the fort to save it, and the rmine on a definite plan of river im- ter Foster, in which it is stated that Diaz, in provements, so as to make the the course of a stormy interview with that if the commerce which the eastern trunk lines | the Mexican thieves across the border. Minhave taken from it, and by cheapening the ister Foster says that he was given to undercarriage of the products of the Mississippi stand that reciprocal relations between the will not justify subsidies to the bottom of the vailey make it still more inviting than it is to two governments had been violated by the treasury and the end of the public credit. settlers. How cheap that carriage may be the United States, and that if some als are half as great as they made we learn from an example fur- modification of existing military orders are nished the St. Louis Republican, in the case to the commanding officer on the which has lately surmounted the Sangre di of the towboat "Bee" and barges, which Rio Grande was not soon forthcoming, some weeks ago arrived in New Orleans with he could pack his baggage and return some weeks ago arrived in New Orleans with the could pack his baggage and return the following cargo: 4371 barrels of flour, home, and that Mexico was willing to break high degree of effrontery, joined to large experience in handling legislative bodies, and the could pack his baggage and return mines, will find its way to Arizona also. A high degree of effrontery, joined to large experience in handling legislative bodies, and the could pack his baggage and return mines, will find its way to Arizona also. A high degree of effrontery, joined to large experience in handling legislative bodies, and 1296 barrels of grits, 5258 sacks of corn, 802 off diplomatic intercourse with our governsacks of oats, 651 sacks of bran, 1293 pack- ment. Diaz has, however, learned that a thorough disbelief in their honesty, is the hundred barrels of flour is a car-load: conse- troops to the scene of thieving operations in quently this boat had forty-four cars of flour force sufficient, if they act up to their orders, on board. That would make two good freight to afford the protection needed. That they trains. Add thirteen cars of meal, eleven will do this, we doubt very much. But even cars of grits, six cars of sacked corn, four of though they do, the people will not observe oals, two cars of bran, six cars of lard, one | the treaty obligations. Raiding and thieving car of meat, three cars of hay, and seventy- will continue, and the United States will at five cars of bulk corn. The grand total of the last be compelled to cross the border in force car-loads of this one cargo would be one hun- and annex the States in which the raiders now dred and fifty-five. This would make seven find refuge and safety from pursuit. It is mangood trains, and the capital invested in the itest destiny. seven locomotives used to haul it the first two hundred miles alone amount to one handred and forty thousand dollars. With entomological commissioners, are of opinion

river throughout its whole length.

CORNELL'S TRIUMPH. Two months ago the President issued an of the greater diversity of surface and cliorder prohibiting office-holders from serving mate that Colorado affords; yet even as to that m executive committees or participating in State he is very hopeful. In Minnosota and blic meetings. A customhouse of Dakota, Mr. Whitman has compiled a report of the name of Cornell was member of the New York ex-

can convention, thereby spitting with con- account for the recent complaints from Cantempt upon the President and his civil-service ada of a visitation of the hopper. A very order. Of course such defiance caused much encouraging circumstance for our farmers is indignation. A cabinet meeting was called, that no account of the swarms which passed and after a grave discussion of the insult it over Dakota describe the insects as alighting was resolved not to remove the contumacious | either to hatch or feed. We may therefore Cornell. If M. J. Waldran, marshal for conclude that the corn crop of the upper this district, should again serve as chairman | country will be fair in quantity as in quality. of the Democratic executive committee for

to make the fight on the direct issue tendered

remove the stubborn offender at some future

lay, for an entirely different cause. In com-

inent nature; and, finally, as the avowed

protege of Senator Conkling, his action par-

nanimous in declaring that his removal was

course antagonized, and a failure to

strued, not only by the country, but by office-

ese contingencies, Mr. Hayes has ignomin-

ously refused to force the issue, and Mr.

fornell retains his office. What will be the

uture of civil-service reform? It is not hard

o predict. It never had any real vitality.

Even those who most readily assented to its

rules repudiated it in secret, and felt it to be

a sham; and now that its author has himself

practically admitted his inability to enforce

t, they will not hesitate to violate it openly

Had Mr. Hayes bravely stood to his guns,

and carried the fight into the senate, the

Democrats might have joined with the ad-

ministration senators to uphold his hands;

out they will now only feel contempt for his

policy. He may still, in a half-hearted way,

endeavor to keep up a show of honesty and

a dead-letter. Cowardice has killed it."

ndependence, but his famous order is already

ANOTHER AMERICAN PASHA.

Where is this thing to end? Not only is it

MESSRS. WHITMAN, Riley and Packard,

worth mentioning. Prof. Riley speaks more

as to Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, on account

loubtfully about Colorado in this respect than

these facts and figures before the public, there | that the northwest will not be troubled by

a needed no other testimony to convince the grasshoppers this fall. The wet, cool, back-

has advantages for freighters that must in development of the insects, and there are

the interest of the producers be utilized. All only a few localities where the numbers

that is needed is the improvement of the hatched are sufficient to do any damage

y the spunky Cornell. The President car-

Shelby county, his huge head would be de-GATH concludes a review of the Republi capitated by the remorseless guillotine, which | can movements and political leaders of Pennhas spared the neck of the bold and defiant sylvania and New York and Hayes's policy Cornell. The cowardice and partiality of the thus: "The consequences of an evasive President shows that his civil-service order backing and filling policy on the President's General Wilson's Article Answered by a s a mockery, a sham, and as much of a reputation will speedily be felt. His original fraud as the President himself, who error was in making a cabinet that proves to be has made more political speeches and lost nothing but contradictions. Is Mr. Key a nore time from his official duties during the representative of the south? Does Mr. M' past two months than all the office-holders | Crary possess any western characteristics? in the United States put together. The What hold has Mr. Evarts on New York-President prohibits the negro Langston, who | which following? General Devens represents is an office-holder, from making speeches in neither political party in Massachusetts. I Ohio, but a member of his cabinet, John never heard, until recently, that John Sher-Sherman, is howling over the State with per- man had ever been a civil-service reforme ect impunity. In permitting himself to be or representative of any special economy. adgered and bullied by Cornell, the Presi- The dying Morton-a mighty man in his day -has two men in the cabinet. Dick Thompdent stands before the country a contemptdividual names.)
son and Tyner. Carl Schnrz represents revealing papers changed from one postoffice to other, the names of both postoffices should be creating. Cornell's violation of the President of the Presid olution. He will abandon Mr. Hayes only renting. Cornell's violation of the Presiwhen he has ruined him." another and entirely different cause, refusing

THE Chicago Tribune begins to lose faith in the whole Turkish tribe of generals. It says it "bore up with fortitude under the ies out his violated order by threatening to man, Mehemet Ali a Russian, Baker Pasha a Briton, and Stone Pasha an American, but enting on the disgraceful end of Hayes's this last invention of the enemy excites a depairing distrust in the whole Moslem outcivil service reform, the Baltimore Gazette says: "Cornell was the only one of several ." That distrust will be sealed when the thousand office-holders who had refused to Lafayette Courier's story of Mukhtar Pasha eaches our cotemporary. After that ragobey the order; he held, morever, one of the most conspicuous positions in the army; his pickers and junk-dealers can indulge in any political relations, too, were of the most promkind of wild and crazy dream.

THE Democratic victory in California gives took of the character of a challenge to the ar party the legislature and the opportunity administration. The press was very nearly f electing a United States senator in place of Sargent. Dan Voorhees is delighted, but necessary to the salvation of the policy which the fifty per cent. gains in Maine together, suspend him would be equivalent to a surand it does look as if we ought to carry Ohio, render of that policy, and would be so con-Pennsylvania and Indiana and get three adlitional United States senators, among them holders generally, who might then be expect-Voorhees in place of Morton. That alone ed to follow his example and resume their would be worth a dozen ordinary victories. rmer political connections. In spite of all

lina, who died in New York last Wednesday from a continued debauch, was so unreliable that when his body arrived in Colum bia, on the eighth, the authorities insisted upon the coffin being opened that they might see for themselves. Eyen in death he was not to be trusted. What a commentary on Radicalism at the south.

THE TEXAS

And Pacific Railroad Company Amend their Petition to Congress and Ask for Only. Fifty Millions

The Branches to be Sacrificed-No Reason to Suppose that Hayes is for the Enterprise - Local and

Private Interests. persistently asserted that Osman Pasha is a Cennessee Crawford, but the Larayette (Ind. New York Nation: \* \* \* The Texas and Pacific party are understood, likewise, to have abated nearly one-half of their claim Illinois, where he made a living by selling old upon the consideration of congress, and to be the Courier. Among them, and most inti-Worth to San Diego, at the rate of thirty-five thousand dollars per mile; their former peti-tion calling for forty thousand dollars per dollars per mile on twelve hundred miles of branches. Their amended petition calls for imes advantageous for subsidy-hunters to apply for a larger sum than congress is disosed to grant, for the purpose of comprointend I to drop them, may secure some Schleicher, of Texas, has allowed a Washness toward subsidies in general. His declaration that the State of Texas is strength and support of the Federal govern- wanted to go. Arriving in New York, not unitedly in favor of the underment. Slowly but surely the truth is coming Mukhtar Pasha wandered west, and finally taking was perhaps the heaviest blow the scheme had met with until the Pennsylvania Democrats pronounced against it. The prolocated at Champaign, where be joined the against the carpetbaggers, as Hayes puts it marrying a handsome woman, by whom he one of the arguments they advance for a sub- did not, "with tremulous and nervous haste in his interview, the bloody-shirt was merely had a son, who, now eighteen years of age, trade by creating a market for rails, locomo- where I met him he went directly to the tives, spikes, etc. If Pennsylvania remains deaf to this appeal to her cupidity, it is diffi-Federal government faithfully, upon being discharged, he turned his face homeward, met him and induced him to return to his the south stands in need of is a new route to mand for her products nor a supply of any-thing she wants, and that the chief result and whose alliance heretofore has been with the oppressors and plunderers of the south, and ing a common eclipse. Congress is to assem-ble within a few weeks, and the Texas and lismayed by the public disapproval of their Our relations with Mexico are still very tary has ordered that further expenditure of the appearance of acquiescing in the dedollars to the treasury. Not an argument the one hundred thousand dollars be stopped. mands of our government, by ordering to the has been advanced in its favor which will The dredges that are working on the other Rio Grande frontier fifteen hundred Federal stand a mement's analysis. The south does construed as an official acknowledgment of who are hostile to Texas and Texans, and no private enterprise. The construction of it the success of Captain Eads's jetty system, doubt are in league with the cattle-thieves, it will not furnish a market for her iron, beand it must be very gratifying to him, in is well known that he is not well disposed cause she does not make iron; nor for

tion. It is necessary, therefore, to characterize it again as an unblushing attempt to swindle the whole people, and as fraught with far graver dangers than the loss of fifty million not need a Pacific railway-certainly she does | further suggestion that neither of not need it sooner than she will get it by food: nor for her labor, because she has no labor to spare; nor for her cotton, because purposes of competition, because congress reonce more the great gentleman, expressed his displeasure at the served the right to regulate the rates on the than a temporary benefit from the disburse-

Christo Pass, at the highest railway elevation on the continent, to reach the San Juan silver may be admitted—so much the worse for them; they are in bad company and must expect to suffer in reputation accordingly. They are contributing, so far as in them lies, to reestablish the reign of adventurers at Washington, whose shaunefulness during the past eight years is the one thing the country most desires to hide and bury in oblivion. These scamps have found cold comfort since Mr. Hayes came in, but they are bold enough to laim him as a friend, and to associate his southern policy with the Texas and Pacific, as though an act of justice would not be complete unless accompanied by an act of spoliation. There is

smallest reason to suppose that they have ever received encourage-ment from that quarter. It must be well understood by all persons in authority that is needed no other testimony to convince the most ardent of railroad men that the river has advantages for freighters that must in development of the insects, and there are That this is no exaggeration is attested by the fact that the Texas and Pacific claimants are always pointing to the older Pacific railways for a precedent and justification. These are really no justification, but rather the opposite; for if the government has spent its money to for if the government has spent its money to attain a certain object—to wit, railway communication with the Pacific—and has attained it, that is the best possible reason for not doing it the second time. But the second transaction would be a precedent for subsidies generally, since the main thing in view here is not communication with the Pacific coast, but the promotion of local and private interests. With what whip are local and

LETTER From Ex-Postmaster-General Regan Governor Porter, of Tennessee, Giving a Circumstantial Statement of the Flight from Richmond

and Capture of Mr.

Davis.

Member of his Cabinet who was with him from the Day he Left the Confederate Capital until he was Arrested.

The Great Federal Raider as a Misrepresenter of Facts and Revamper of Stale. Worn-Out Slanders-A Scathing and Just Rebuke-Lies Nailed to the Counter.

We copy the following from the Philadel phia Times. It is an able, clear, and very the people of the south, and whom all believe revelation that Hobart Pasha was an English- to be the embodiment of courage, dignity,

overnor James D. Porter, Nashville, Tennessee: On my return home after an absence of a eonth, I find your letter of July 17th, inclosing a communication from General James H. Wilson to the Philadelphia Weekly Times, headed "Jefferson Davis's Flight from Richmond." You asked me to inform you how eral Wilson, and say that you desire my anwer for publication, and request me to make it full. My answer is at your disposal, and may be published or not, as you think best. I will answer this article as well as I can remember the facts at this date, and those which are material so far as they come to my knowlwhat does Morton say? Taking that and edge were doubtless so impressed on my mind up the terms of his celebrated capitulation to the fifty per cent, gains in Maine together, by the deep interest of the occasion that they Sherman. The intelligence of this event will not be forgotten. I have in the outset to say that General Wilson must have written his statement from information derived from duced him to change his plans and to adopt thers who know as little of the real facts as mself, or he has been egregiously imposed n. I have read the slip you sent me twice will call attention to some of them. The statement has been made by

> as it has been made in many other newspaper articles, that "on the first Sunday in April, 1865, while seated in St. Paul's church, in Richmond, Jefferson Davis received a telenow forgotten, and I certainly never heard not one truth stated in this whole paragraph. gram from Lee announcing the fall of Peters- | the subject mentioned of an intended or deburg, the partial destruction of flis army, and the immediate necessity of flight." On that I am entirely safe in saying that neither Mr. When he rode up there was a crowd, chiefly point I make this statement: On the Sunday referred to I went by the war department on my way to church. When at the department on, but two of them afterward determined bitually were. He turned toward Colonel ment I was informed of two dis-patches just received from General Lee, stating briefly the circumstances which made ward desired to leave the country. Mr. Trenit necessary for him to withdraw his army holm, prostrated by a long and dangerous ill-from its position in front of Richmond and ness, resigned his position as secretary of the that it would be necessary for the government and went to his home. Mr. Mallory, secretary of the navy, and Mr. Davis, attorney-at once. On receiving this intelligence, not it, I walked toward his residence, which was authority of the United States. a few hundred yards off, to confer with him about it, and on the way met him and Governor Lubbock, of his staff. We three then to make our way to the west of the Missis

GENERAL WILSON,

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA AND THE Schleicher, of Texas, has allowed a washington newspaper to say for him that the people of his district are indifferent to the Texas Pacific railway unless a branch should be provided for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Value of the Rio Grande of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed for to the mouth of the Rio Grande. And that "They may believe, too, that allowed heart-sick and disgusted, there was allowed a warm of the Rio General Johnston, and not as soon as Mr. Davis heard of the surrender of General Lee, as supposed by General Wilson. Much as Mr. Davis, no doubt, respected and esteemed about Colonel Pritchard saying to Mr. Davis, about Colonel Pritchard saying to Mr. Da though heart-sick and disgusted, there was nothing irresolute or vacillating in her actions." I would express my surprise, if I could be surprised now by anything of this kind, that such a statement should come from cy." is no doubt, respected and esteemed General Breckinridge, it is not true that he confided his hopes to him, or to any other single person. What is said by General Wilson about the "last council of the Confederation." any respectable source. Now the truth is.

If Pennsylvania remains executive office, where he remained nearly all deaf to this appeal to her cupidity, it is diffi-cult to see where the votes are to come from to pass the subsidy, even in the abbreviated day, and, if I remember right, a part of the night, looking after and giving directions in relation to public affairs and seeming to take orm of fifty million dollars. In the Nation | no notice of his private matters. He did not (No. 606) we showed that the very last thing go to where his wife was, or act with her in preparing for flight, for neither she or their children were in Richmond or had been for three or four weeks before that time. am sure there is no man who saw Mr. Davis on that trying occasion but was impressed tion to the public interest, and his courage It is apparent that one object of this state forgotten his grand office and trust, and descended to the care of his personal baggage, while the Confederate government was to him; and as we had been together through lissolving; and that another of its objects scheme, and exasperated, no doubt, by the long delay that has attended its consumma- was irresolute, tremulous, nervous, and want-

Nothing could be further from the truth; one who saw him then, or who knew his tradict such a statement, and I venture the attempt ever be made to sustain them by any spect for truth and a just regard for his own in the war Mr. Davis allowed all his property to be destroyed or carried away from where evidence of his entire unselfishness. It is verything was in readiness, even the highway of freights. Let us restore to instructions issued to General Ord to pursue existing road. No industry can derive more in the treasury, not exceeding in all forty housand dollars, was packed away among be baggage," etc. If it is meant by this tatement simply that the money in the treasand public property away from Rich mond by the proper department officers, the statement is correct. But if it is meant by this insidious form of a statement to be unwas taken from Richmond in Mr. Davis's baggage, then the statement is wholly un-

It is also said in this paper, when speaking ages of lard, 204 packages of meat, 150 bales of hay, and 24,992 bushels of bulk corn. One modification of the order could not be had, and so he surrenders at discretion and sends and his principal officers, the Shenan-doah should be ordered to cruise off the coast of Florida to take the fugitives abroad. These orders were sent to the rebel cruiser many days before Lee's lines what his authority was? No such question, nor any other question as to the means of escape, or as to instructions to the Shenandoah to facilitate such an escape, was ever considered by the cabinet, nor, as far as I know or believe, was any such question considered or discussed with any member of the cabinet. I do not believe that any such subject was considered or discussed by

Sherman, and a little the expiration of the forty-eight hours when it was finally terminated, and did not leave there until he learned of the surrender of General Johnston, which took place on the twenty-sepenth of April.

WHO VIOLATED HIS ENGAGEMENT?

General Wilson says: "The first direct information of Mr. Davis's movements reached me on the twenty-third of April, from

MR. DAVIS OR ANY MEMBER OF HIS CABINET

General Kossuth, and that his reason was was then struggling with defeat and disaster, that Kossuth abandoned Hungary and left an behind him. I may also mention that after this General Breckinridge and myself proposed that we should take what troops we ad with us and go westward, crossing

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE BETWEEN ATLANTA

AND CHATTANOOGA.

and get as many of them across the Mis sippi as we could, and in the meantime keep up the impression that Mr. Davis was with would not abandon Confederate soil. not think he could make the trip by land to about one o'clock in the morning. HOW ABSURDLY UNTRUE THE STATEMENT

OF GENERAL WILSON IS. The following passage is found in his per: "When Davis and his companions left Richmond, in pursuance of this plan, they believed that Lee could avoid surrender only a short time longer. A few days thereafter the news of this expected calamity reached them, when they turned their faces again toward the south. Breckinridge, the secretary of war, was sent to confer with Johnston, but found him only in time to assist in drawing Sherman. The intelligence of this event caused the rebel chieftain to renew his flight, others, as he could not personally have known the facts about which he writes; and that he the southwest," etc. I have answered so as either adopted the fanciful fiction of much of this as refers to the supposed plan of escape. The writer seems to have been in the same predicament as many others have been who have sought to force or to make carefully over, and if there is a truth in it, butside of the great historical facts incidentally referred to—of the fall of Richmond mond, laboring under the belief that General and surrender of General Lee-I have not dis- Lee could avoid surrendering only a short covered it. On the contrary, it is made up of time. It was still hoped at that time that generals the and journment.

to do so. And I do not believe that Mr. Daetersborg at seven o'clock that evening, and | treasury while we were on our way south, wing that Mr. Davis had already received | remained there until put under arrest by the MR. DAVIS

and myself were captured while endeavoring better terms. General Breckinridge was not sent to confer with General Johnston as soon Directions were then given to prepare the public archives for removal, and measures were considered and directions given to secure, as far as practicable, good order and at Danville, Virginia, for several days after safety to persons and property in the city until it should be surrendered. In this paper it is also said that "Although he [Mr. Davis] being informed of the surrender of General Lee, and then went to Greensboro, North a remark. Not one word was said by Mr. Carolina, where they remained a week or Davis about "protecting his women and chilit is also said that "Although he [Mr. Davis] could not have been entirely unprepared for this intelligence, it appears that he did not receive it with self-possession or dignity, but with tremulous and nervous haste; like a weak man in the hour of misfortune he left. votes which would otherwise be lost, it will dampen the log-rolling arder of certain sections upon which the success of the scheme was believed to depend. Representative baggage." And it is added that "Those Schleicher of Tayar has allowed a Wagh. who are acquainted with the personal char- and to aid him in his negotiations. This was

> cy," is, no doubt, A FANCY SKETCH, intended to round up handsomely this fiction, unrelieved by a single fact. If the writer of this paper is Major-General Wilson, who was in command at Macon, Georgia, when we were captured, I shall regret that he has alper, as I felt and still feel under obligations to him for a personal favor when I was passwhere we remained a few hours, we were inbama, who were there, would be sent on to Washington City, and that I and the other him to have the order so modified as to allow me to go on with Mr. Davis. I based this request on the ground that Mr. Davis was worn down by his labors and in feeble health; that I was the only member of his cabinet with him, and I hoped to be of some service whatever they might be. After some remarks

> the conflict I desired to share his fortunes by him about the danger I would invoke on myself, and my reply that I had fully considered all that, he said that he would see if the order could not be changed, and before we left there we were notified that we were all to go together. While I regretted that some others were sent on, I was grateful to Since writing the foregoing the Philadel-

put in my hands, which contains what I sup-pose to be the whole of General Wilson's let-Much of it appears to be an account of military orders and of military operations with which he was connected, and about I wrote above had only reference to the portion of his letter which was then before me the first two paragraphs of it), and has no reference to what he afterward says about military operations. His paper is long, and will say, however, that he is in error as to many of his statements of facts, and as to letter which was not before me when I wrote the foregoing pages. For instance: "He says man of the armistice which was entered into one of its provisions was, 'that neither party should make any change of troops during the continuance of the armistice," he proceeds with this further statement: "Having heard from citizens, however, that Davis, instead of observing the armistice, was making his way toward the south with an escort, I took possession of the railroads and sent scouts in all directions in order that I might receive time-

been ordered to Richmond, had taken these supplies to that place, where they were abandoned for a more ignoble freight." This whole paragraph is ridiculously absurd. No supplies were then being carried from the south to Pichmond. I state all this to show our feeling of temporary security and the reasons why we felt and acted as we did. The first warning we had of present danger was the lating it by going south with an escort. He supplies were then being carried from the south to Richmond; I mean after Lee's retreat began. And it was a train of passen-from Generals Cobb and Smith, at Macon, ger, and not of freight-cars, which carried Georgia, on the twentieth day of April. That the persons referred to, and was provided for after that he was advised of its existence by the persons referred to, and was provided for the express purpose of carrying them off. General Wilson also says: "It is stated, upon what appears good authority, that Davis had, many weeks before Lee's catastrophe, made the careful and exacting preparations for his the stermination of hostilities and surrender the careful and exacting preparations for his escape, discussing the matter fully with his cabinet in profound secrecy, and deciding that in order to secure the escape of himself and his principal officers, the Shenandoah should be ordered to cruise off the coast of Florida to take the fugitives abroad. These orders were sent to the large transport of the coast of Florida to take the fugitives abroad. These orders were sent to the large transport of the termination of hosthittes and surrender of General Johnston on the twenty-seventh of April, and on the twenty-seventh of April, and on the twenty-seventh of the termination of hosthittes and surrender of General Johnston on the twenty-seventh of April, and on the twenty-seventh of April, and on the twenty-seventh of April, and on the twenty-seventh of April of the transport of General Johnston on the twenty-seventh of April, and on the twenty-seventh of April of the transport of General Johnston on the twenty-seventh of April, and on the twenty-seventh of April of the twenty-seventh of Apr Davis was at Charlotte when the treaty and were broken," etc. If the writer believed he armistice was agreed to. He remained there had respectable authority for so important a under the terms of the armistice until the statement, why did he not advise his readers what his authority was? No such question, Sherman, and until the expiration of the Sherman, and until the expiration of the forty-eight hours when it was finally terminated, and did not leave there until he learned

ment. In confirmation of this view I may south." This citizen may have seen Mr. wife threw a waterproof cloak around state that when Mr. Davis was informed that General Sherman would allow him to leave if he did he saw him halted there, awaiting ately put under arrest. Directly after the United States on a United States vessel, the result of the negotiations with General Lubbock and myself went to him, whe with whoever or whatever he pleased to take Sherman, and afterward the termination of was surrounded by the soldiers. He with whoever or whatever he pleased to take with him, his reply was that he would do no act which would place him under obligations to the Federal government, and that he would not leave Confederate soil while there was a Confederate regiment on it. I referred to this afterward in conversation with Mr. Davis, and he told was I would a remarkless that he was a confesses he was, after he had been notified by the soldiers. He then had no cloak or other wrapping on him; was twenty-eighth of April, with perfect good faith and honor; and not violating a solemn engagement, always binding on the true soldier and honorable men, as General Wilson confesses he was, after he had been notified by the soldiers. He then had no cloak or other wrapping on him; was dressed in a suit of Confederate gray, with hat and boots on just as usual. Directly after this, and about the time the firing ceased between Colonel Pritchard's and Colonel Harn-confesses he was, after he had been notified by the soldiers. He then had no cloak or other wrapping on him; was dressed in a suit of Confederate gray, with hat and boots on just as usual. Directly after this, and about the time the firing ceased between Colonel Pritchard's and Colonel Harn-confesses he was, after he had been notified afterward in conversation with Mr. Davis, and he told me I would remember that he was one of the senators who refused to vote binding on him. And this violation of faith were his, for I did not know before what offithe honors of the United States senate to was aggravated by the fact that Mr. Davis | cer commander them), it was then the environed on all sides by two overwhelming forces of a victorious army; while General Wilson, by his own statement, knew these

leave him and his readers to determine whether he was justified in such A BREACH OF FAITH BY IDLE RUMORS, which he has since had ample time and opand cross to Cuba, and charter a vessel under the English flag and go to Brownsville, Texas, and thence return and meet us portunity to know were untrue, as the whole instory of this affair has long since been within his reach. There is a statement in General Wilson's letter whole instory of this affair has long since been on the leader of a brave people, who had risked all and lost all in a cause as dear to ville, Texas, and thence return and meet us General Wilson's letter which is important them as life; and under whom vast armies to the west of the Mississippi. He refused only as showing how the most minute facts had been organized, many great battles had o consent to this plan on the ground that he | can be mis-stated, where the error can by I any means cast discredit on Mr. Davis. He ought to add that we were influenced to make this suggestion because we thought him so exhausted and enfeebled that we did nel Harnden that we had crossed the river where it was hoped to embody the troops west of the Mississippi. I know, too, that it was Mr. Davis's purpose to try to get to the west of the Mississippi before our troops at dusk, and crossed it before it was fully were disbanded, and to get together as many | dark, and that Mr. Davis had made his reguas he could—he hoped sixty or eighty thou-sand—and place them where they and their horses could be subsisted on the beef and grass of Texas, and where they could not try north of the Ocmulgee river a part of one be flanked by railroads and navigable rivers, night to reach and protect his family, whom and there to try and hold out for better he had not seen for several weeks, against threatened evil. There is one other ment made by General Wilson which is so gross a perversion of the truth that I must mote it at length and state what did occur.

He says: "Shortly after the recognition of Mr. Davis by his captors, Colonels Pritchard and Harnden rode up to where the group were standing. Davis, recognizing them as officers, asked which of them was in command. As these officers were lieutenant-colonels of different regiments, belonging to lifferent brigades of different divisions, and and therefore probably never before met, exept casually, much less compared dates of missions, they were somewhat taken back at the question, and hesitated what inswer to make. THE CAPTURE. Whereupon Mr. Davis upbraided them with norance, reproached them with unchival-us conduct in hunting down women and

hildren, and finally declared, with the airs and manners of a bravo, that they would not have caught him but for his desire to protect us women and children. "How wou have prevented it, Mr. Davis?" said Colonel Pritchard. "Why, sir, I could have fought you, or eluded you." "As for fighting us, we came prepared for that," replied the colo-nel; "it would have saved us some trouble, and doubtless you a great deal; but as for eluding us, I don't think your garb is very well adapted for rapid locomotion." In re-lation to this statement I wish to say, with point between the armies of Generals Grant and Sherman, and turn upon and defeat one that I was present at the time Mr. Davis and I betchard recognized each other, as Colonel Pritchard did not come up for some When he rode up there was a crowd, chiefly troops?" Colonel Pritchard replied, without hesitation, that he did. Mr. Davis said to

"YOU COMMAND A SET OF THIEVES AND ROB women and children." Colonel Pritchard then said: "Mr. Davis, you should remember that you are a prisoner." And Mr. Davis replied: "I am fully conscious of that. It would be bad enough to be the pris-oner of soldiers and gentlemen. I am still lawful game, and would rather be dead than I have often since thought sippi for the purpose of continuing the strug- and spoken of this scene and colloquy. cannot have forgotten the substance of it think I repeat very nearly or quite the words used. Not one word was said by Mr. Davis were being robbed. I doubt if Colonel Harn as far as Lexington in that State, that Mr. den had then reached where we were; but of Davis received a dispatch from General this I do not profess to know. I only know that a few moments before his men were man. General Breckinridge and myself side of the creek, near which we had camped, were then sent back by him to join General and that few or none of the men from the

> "I don't think your garb is very well adapted to rapid locomotion," intended to form an other link in the chain of evidence to show that when captured Mr. Davis was disguised as a woman? Is it to be quoted by the next person who may write an article revamping this despicable slander, as additional and con clusive evidence that he was so disguised, an made conclusive by the fact that Colone in the midst of the assemblage then are Mr. Davis? Outside of those who robbed the ladies and children, and those who rummaged among their wrappings, as this writer de-scribes, I cannot believe there was one man in those two commands base enough to allow himself to be made the author of this false state ment. I will not go through the disgusting twelve years after the war, when sensations statements and the bitterness of passion, and even the wish by falsehood to wrong an enemy, should have died away, GENERAL WILSON REVAMPS AND REMODELS THE STORY OF MR. DAVIS'S DISGUISE.

I will only make this statement as to wha

hen occurred to show that if Mr. Davis had

ought to disguise himself, he could not have done so for want of time, and the facts show that it was impossible for him to have conwas not immediately with him when were attacked. Governor Lubbock, Colone slept under a tree something like a hundre yards from where Mr. Davis and his family had camped. We went into camp before nightfall the evening before, and had fears of the presence of an enemy. were misled as to our security for the tim being by the following facts: We were ge ting well south in Georgia, with a view turn Macon and Montgomery, and pass through the piney wood country to the sout of these cities, where the population was more sparse, and where the roads were no so much frequented. We were to cross the Ocmulgee river below, where it could be forded, and where there were not many fer ries. On approaching that river we expecte knew the course we were traveling. In this event we supposed the ferries would be guarded. When we crossed the river, about dusk, we found no opposition, and at the same time learned that there was a considerable cavalry force at Hawkinsville, twenty three miles up the river from where we

Learning that this force was so near, and seeing that the ferries were not guarded, we concluded our course was not known at the ing day, and went into camp early in the vening before we were captured, with nderstanding from Mr. Davis that he, Mr. Harrison, his staff officers and myself would probably go on after supper and leave his hen supposed to be out of reach of camped on, which took place between the Wisconsin and Michigan cavalry, between day-dawn and full light. Colonel Pritchard as I afterward learned from him, had som time before posted one part of his comman across the road in front of us, and the other part across the road in the rear of us and behind the little creek on which we were encamped. The firing was between these troops

saying to his wife, "Those people have attacked us at last." (Meaning the men whom we heard had intended to rob Mr. []ayia's train the night we quit our course and went across the country to the north of the Ogeeacross the country to the north of the Ogeeche river.) "I will go and see if I can stop
the firing; surely I will have some authority
with Confederates yet." His staff officers
and myself were camped about one hundred
yards in the direction of the firing from him,
and he supposed we were being fired on, as
he told us afterward. As he stepped out of
his tent, as he told me that day, he saw the
troops which had been posted in front of us,
which were under the immediate command
of Colonel Pritchard, in full gallop toward
him, and within some sixty yards of his tent. General Wilson says: "The first direct nformation of Mr. Davis's movements eached me on the twenty-third of April, from citizen, now a prominent lawyer and poli-ician of Georgie, who had seen him at Char-

versation above alluded to took place between Colonel Pritchard and Mr. Davis,

THE ORIGIN OF THE SLANDER. From these facts the impossibility of Mr. facts, and had the game all in his own hands, Davis's disguise, as charged, will be seen. and would have been in no danger of losing And it is out of these facts that the story of any of his advantages by acting in good faith. his disguise no doubt grew, with all the varied orms, more or less elaborate, and it has been made to assume by sensational and reckle writers, who seem to have been willing to originate and circulate any story which the been fought, and a mighty struggle carried on for four years, which had shaken this continent, and arrested the attention of the civ ized world; and which was then being supported by a million Federal soldiers, as afterward shown by President Johnson; the eader of a cause sustained by a more united eople, with clearer convictions of what was involved in the struggle, probably, than any people who ever engaged in revolution, i thers may so call it, not simply to preserve slavery but to secure the rights of local self-government, and friendly government, to a ogeneous and free people; and to secure protection against a government hostile to their interests and to an institution which had been planted in this country in early colonial times by the christian powers of Europe, in what they understood to be the humane pol icy of civilizing and christianizing a people o barbarous then that THEY SACRIFICED, ATE, ENSLAVED, AND

SOLD EACH OTHER; an institution which existed in nearly all the States of the Union when the Declaration of Independence was made, and when the Fed eral constitution was adopted; an institution which was protected by the constitution and laws of the United States and of all the States in which it existed. It was a struggle, whatever it may be fashionable to say about i now, of a comparatively weak people with limited resources, against a people of more than twice their strength, and of vastly suerior resources; of an unorganized people without an army or navy or treasury, agains a powerful government with all these at comand; a struggle which cost more than half a million of lives, and caused the sacrifice of probably ten billion of dollars worth of prop-perty to gratify a fierce and aggessive fanatacism against the weaker section, and agains the traditions, the constitution and laws o the country. But for this history will write it down that there would have been no such war, no such sacrifice of life, and no such sac rifice of property, and the country might have gone on its grand career the freest, the mos prosperous and happy the world ever saw. THE TIME WILL SOME DAY COME

when the questions which led to this war and which have grown out of it, and the act and motives of those who participated in it. will be discussed with candor and fairness and with freedom from the passions and prejudices which still in some degree sur round them. Then the real truth will b known, and those who come after us will, no doubt, do that justice to each side which neither can be expected to do to the other now, rapidly as we have advanced from the fraternal restoration of good will. Governor, must beg your pardon for writing so much have written more fully than I would have done, because you suggest a wish to have my letter for publication, and because it seemed to me the cause of truth and justice called for what I have said. Very respectfully, JOHN H. REAGAN. PALATINE, TEXAS, August 20, 1870.

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Munford Smith et als., Complainants, vs. the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company et als., Defendants. [No. 8322.]

CHANCERY COURT, NASHVILLE, TENN. Pursuant to a decree rendered by the Chancer Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the above entitle cause, on the 21st day of May, 1877, by the Hor W. F. Cooper, Chancellor, etc., Notice is hereby given to all policy-holders of

the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co., who are citizens of the State of Tennessee, to file their claims against said Company, with the undersigned, Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, at Nashville, Tennessee,

On or Before the 15th day of September next (1877). or they will be excluded from any participation in the fund attached in this cause.

ROBERT EWING, Clerk and Master.

W. G. and M. M. Brien, jr., solicitors for complainants.

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